

TRANSCRIPT PREPARED BY THE CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE  
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juvenile diabetes; and type II diabetes, which is known as adult-onset diabetes. Both types of diabetes cause complications in various systems throughout the body. The adult onset of diabetes is a gradual thing and people do not always recognize the symptoms they have or even realize they do not feel well. As the disease appears, loss of weight and increased thirst, urination, and hunger usually are present. With the loss of weight comes a progressive weakening of the muscles and a general tiredness.

SENATOR COORDSEN: One minute.

SENATOR SUTTLE: After the diagnosis.... One minute? After the diagnosis, however, is when the education, training, disease management and care must be taught by the medical professional to the patient. The patient's entire life changes from that moment on. Let's see first of all what the patient must learn at the very beginning of the management of their disease. They must learn about insulin and the various modes of delivery, that is syringes, injection aids, insulin pumps, insulin pump supplies, care of syringes, jet injectors, blood tests that must...they must do themselves, urine tests, test strips, blood glucose monitors, and data management, finger-sticking supplies and monitor supplies. They must learn to eat different, when to eat, how to eat, what effect the food they eat on their blood sugar, how often to eat, and what kind...

SENATOR COORDSEN: Time. Senator Suttle, in case there was some confusion, it was my understanding that Senator Schimek had given to you...

SENATOR SUTTLE: Yes.

SENATOR COORDSEN: ...the remainder of her opening and your light is still on following the next speaker.

SENATOR SUTTLE: Okay.

SENATOR COORDSEN: Thank you. Senator Dierks to speak to LB 99.

SENATOR DIERKS: Thank you, Mr. President and members of the body. I just wanted to indicate some support for this